FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

One dozen Mill Saws,

JUST received from Philadelphia, made expressly to order for this market, and of selected Steel.
For sale by
JAMES MARTINE.
April 14, 1840. 93-4w.

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL visit Fayetteville on the 7th of May next, and will remain some 8 or 10 days to attend to his profession. Early application is desired.
April 15, 1840. 93-2w

Received per Cotton Plant,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. common do. ditto,
45 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
A few barrels superior N. O. Molasses.
In transit,
5 barrels superior Albany ALE,
50 pieces Georgia NANKINS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 14, 1840. 93tf

Notice.

FREQUENT depredations having been committed on the United States Arsenal Grounds, by destroying the fences &c. makes it necessary to inform the public that in future a vigilant guard will be kept and any Slaves or persons of colour found trespassing, will be summarily punished, and all white persons prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.
April 13th, 1840. 93-3w.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, North Carolina:—

A.—Mr. Allen.
B.—A. Brooks, A. Brown, Wm. Baily, J. A. Beeson, Lucy Bancomb.
C.—John Cockran, J. W. S. Croson, John M. Coffin, Samuel Conrod, Eligha Cason, Jas. D. Cash, Robert Clark.
D.—Lemuel Deberry, Redrick Drue, Stephen Deese, Daniel Deese, Redick Dean.
G.—Jas. H. Grace, Widdow Gulledge.
H.—Mary E. Hamby, Thomas C. Hackley, Henry Billy.
K.—Alexander Kindred, 2.
L.—Jas. LeGrand.
M.—Jos. Meadley, Jas. Moore, Wm. May, Edmund McLendon.
P.—Vincent Parsons.
R.—Reason Rickets, Jas. Roary, Sen., Caleb Ross.
S.—Isaac Sullivant, Isaac H. Sullivant, Wm. C. Smith John Smith.
T.—Samuel L. Tyson, James M. Treadgill, Wm. Teal, Gary Taylor.
W.—J. White, Stephen Wall.
98 W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

Public Notice.

UNDER the advice of counsel, I proceeded from Guilford county to Rutherford, and took my valuable Stallion, "Sergeant McDonald," from the possession of Dr. Joseph McDowell, who improperly held him, and this without being forbid.

The said McDowell, with two others, Mr. Baxter was one, came on to Greensborough, and there McDowell, after knowing that I held my horse publicly, and had written to him to sue me if he pleased, took out a States' warrant, I am informed, against me, and employed two outlaws, who went for money, and raked the neighborhood under the cloak of legal process, and this on the oath of McDowell. I wish the people to know I hold my own horse, and am ready to meet McDowell's suit in law any time: and do not regard his gang, who act like highway robbers. I will give $50 REWARD for the delivery of McDowell in Guilford county, where I live, or in Greensborough Jail, or in Moore county, so that he may be arrested under process, now in the hands of officers; and that he may answer for his crimes already committed.

BENJAMIN MOODY, Jr.
February 26, 1840. 93-2w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.
April 1, 1840. 91tf

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42tf

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 7, 1840.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto.
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
April 1, 1840. 91tf

Hay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—
20 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.
AMOS KIMBALL.
April 7, 1840. 92tf

Several fine Horses

For sale by
JOHN McARN.
April 7, 1840. 82tf

A Situation

WANTING by a young man, as a Teacher, who is capable of teaching the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages, and such branches of the Mathematicks as are commonly taught in Schools. Those wishing to engage the services of such, will please state the terms on which they would employ. Satisfactory testimony as to competency and moral character can be given. Address S. M., through the Post Office.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 6. 92-3w

Northern Hay.

50 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
March 30, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by L. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.
Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

White Sulphur Water.

THE undersigned announce to the public that they are extensively engaged in transporting this celebrated Water, both in Bottles and Barrels, as may be desired by purchasers. They deem it proper to inform the public that the result of long and careful experience, has fully established the fact, that by carefully depriving the wood of which the barrel is made of all of its acid, and otherwise preparing it for the purpose, the Barrel is rendered completely effectual for transporting and preserving this water in its purity and medical efficiency. Persons wishing the Water in Bottles can obtain it of our wholesale agents. Alex. Duval, Richmond, Va.; Charles Ellis & Co., Philadelphia; Richard Norris, Baltimore; or of the Apothecaries in Petersburg, Va. Those wishing it in Barrels, must address their orders to the undersigned, who will deliver it at any convenient shipping point to which it may be ordered.

WILLIAM B. CALDWELL & CO.
White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier & County, Va., March 26, 1840. 92-6w

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 24, 1840. 90tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

The Schoolmaster "abroad."—The Asheborough Citizen gives the following letter from one of the leaders of the Tory party in Randolph county, who undertakes to account for the Editor of the Standard presuming to represent that respectable county in the late Tory Convention at Raleigh. The Citizen says it copies the letter literally, as written, (Randolph has adopted the Common School law:)

FOR THE CITIZEN

Noticing some remarks in your paper respecting the Democattic meting at Joab Parrkes negro hiring you spoke of it as being cal'd without any previous notice being given As to that part of your remark I can say that there was a generol notice given tho the notice was short I for one herd of the meting a week or ten days before I also notice'd a communication in your paper by one woh calls himself Randolph (if I mistake not) who calls on Mr. Loring to Sho his orthority for acting as the Delegate of Randolph County. I can inform mr Randolph that in case none of the Dellegates from Randolph could attend the convention some one of the number was to orthreize some person to act for the county this subject was discus'd at the meeting & agreed to by the body & owing to the inclemnancy of the weather one of the delligates feering that the County wold not be represented wrote to Mr. Loring in case none of the dellegates did attend to act for the county this I can say is the true history of the case, Believing that you wold be willing to correct the misapprehensions that has bin published here totore is the cause of my addressing this letter to you which I wish you to publish

H. Julian

March 21st 1840

The Citizen goes on to show that Loring owed his delegation entirely to Mr. Julian.

FROM THE SALEM (MASS.) REGISTER.

OFFICE HOLDERS ELECTIONEERING.

We find the following extraordinary letter in the Gazette of Friday:

SALEM, March 7, 1840.

Dear Sir: I have just heard of your brilliant success at your election. You have managed grandly, and I have no doubt your success is permanent, and that you or some other good Democrat will be chosen Representative next fall. Allow me to suggest to you the propriety of finding out all the young Democrats who will become of age before the election.—Also, the nam s of those persons who are not assessed for any reason whatever, and have them assessed by May. Your selectmen can make the poll tax 25 cents, which, on being paid, constitutes the man a voter, and at the election, if there are any persons who cannot pay his tax, ☞ I WILL SEE THAT YOU ARE PROVIDED WITH THE MEANS. ☜ Make every man a voter you can possibly. We must carry the district and county at the next election. I think from this and the last fall election you can give us 20 or 25 majority. Call and see me when you come in town. Please destroy this letter, and believe me to be, sir, yours, truly,

C. W. WOODBURY.

R. A. DODGE, Esq., Wenham.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

Verily, our new postmaster has entered upon the duties of his office with a vengeance. He is proving himself a fit instrument for the footsteps follower at Washington, and bids fair to rank high among the sub-treasurers, blood-hounds, and other allies of Mr. Van Buren. A fine specimen here is of an office-holder, and a striking exemplification of the services expected of him by the powers that be. What a commentary on the hypocritical party cant respecting the control of the "elective franchise, and the purity of elections!" No sooner is our new postmaster ensconced in his snug station, than he forthwith volunteers his advice and offers of assistance to make "young democrats" in a neighboring town voters before the next election—without once thinking of the necessity of qualifying himself in the least degree for his own appropriate and constitutional duties.

But let us examine this precious production; it needs to be looked at with care, for it is somewhat of a curiosity. Our new official commences his intriguing epistle very artfully, by congratulating his democratic brother on the brilliant success and grand management of the late election, and, as a sort of plaster, hints that he or "some other good democrat will be chosen Representative next fall." Having mollified his brother's heart by this sweetener, he proceeds to beg permission, with the dignity becoming his station, gently to insinuate the propriety of "finding out" all the available "young democrats" and making them voters. With an intensity of love towards the dear people corresponding with his exalted rank, he beseeches his friend to have all "those persons not assessed FOR ANY REASON WHATEVER," assessed by May, and, being above all restraint from the law which requires "one-sixth part of the whole sum raised" to be assessed upon the polls, calls upon the selectmen to "make the poll tax 25 cents." But not to let his zealous patriotism die away in advice only, he goes still further, and with unexampled generosity, and unrivalled elegance of expression, he adds, "*at the election, if there be any persons who cannot pay his tax*—☞ I will see that you are provided with the means." ☜ Oh, rare magnanimity! Disinterested patriotism! What a debt of gratitude the poor citizens of Essex owe to the liberal-hearted postmaster of Salem! The remainder of the immortal epistle seems to bespeak in the author emotions almost too strong for utterance. It consists of fragmentary but pithy sentences, and as though the writer were conscious of the overwhelming force of its contents, should they be brought before the Public, he concludes with a request that the letter may be destroyed. Fortunate, thrice fortunate for the world, that the flames refused to consume it!

But seriously, who can doubt, now, what are the duties required of office holders?—Who will dare defend this gross, impertinent, direct, wicked interference with the elective franchise? Our postmaster no sooner receives his appointment, than he conceives an astonishing idea of his importance and influence, and forthwith commences his intrigues, acting no doubt on the principle that

Hood an ass with reverend purple,
So you can hide his two ambitious ears,
And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor.

His officious insolence deserves the scorn and indignation of every honest man, and were there any sense of justice or propriety remaining in the high places of the nation, our citizens should forthwith demand of Mr. Van Buren the immediate removal of this newly appointed meddler.

FROM THE XENIA (OHIO) TORCH LIGHT.

SELLING WHITE MEN.

When this atrocious slander upon Gen. Harrison was started, Mr. Gardner, the editor of the People's Press, wrote as follows, in relation to it. "We say again and again, for the information of distant readers, that the law on which Harrison voted had nothing to do with *debts* nor *debtors*. It was no part of our *civil* code. It related solely to the punishment of SCOUNDRELS and ROGUES, (of like character with those who circulate this calumny,) such as break into their neighbors' houses at night to steal and plunder—such as burn hay-stacks; kill horses and cattle, remove land marks, obtain money by false pretences, destroy bridges, break down tomb-stones, rob the graves of the dead, live in a state of fornication, assist prisoners to escape from justice, &c. It had *no connection* with the *debts* nor the business of an *honest* man. FELONS and VILLAINS alone come within its cognizance—and none but a FELON'S or a VILLAIN'S heart could be so base as to attribute to a valiant and faithful *poor old soldier* like Harrison, a design to sell his poor neighbor for debt!! I can have no charity for such men—I mean such as have seen the law or are acquainted with the *true facts* of the case."

Thomas Morris, late Van Buren Senator in Congress from Ohio, was the father of the bill which the Tory Papers say was to sell white men for debt. Eli Baldwin, who in 1836 was the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Ohio, voted with General Harrison on this very bill. Col. Gault, of Licking county, Benjamin Hinton of Fayette county, General Alexander McConnell of Morgan, Thomas Shannon of Belmont, General Webb, of Hamilton and several others, now conspicuous Van Buren men, voted for the passage of this bill in the House of Representatives, which body it passed before it was taken up in the Senate. Dare the Tory *Spark* say that these men voted to "sell poor white men for debt?" But the man, if he may be called so, who would sell himself to the Xenia Bank for the paltry sum of $200, as did the nominal Editor of the Tory *Spark*, is fit for any dirty work the Tories hereabouts may set him at. We leave him to the glory that may accrue to him by raking up and republishing falsehoods so palpable that they carry contradiction on their very face.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE LATE DEFALCATION IN THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Proceedings before his Honor, the Mayor of Richmond.

We have heretofore briefly adverted to the defalcation at the Bank of Virginia in the Department of the First or Paying Teller, the flight of that officer, the very large amount abstracted from the Bank, and the powerful sensation created in this community by an event totally unanticipated, and of most comprehensive disaster, public and private.

For the last week, it has absorbed public attention to the almost entire exclusion of every thing else. Rumors and conjectures infinitely various, have circulated in all directions; yet it is remarkable and we think a novel case, that these rumors have not exaggerated, but underrated, the actual amount of the deficit at Bank. That amount is not yet precisely ascertained, but none rate it now below $500,000.

It is natural and unavoidable, that such a defalcation, which it is ascertained has been in progress for possibly 12 months, attended as it is obliged to be, with serious consequences to the State at large and much more to this immediate community, should extort warm censure from the public. We do not mean simply upon the guilty agents, but upon their superiors in office. Far be it from us to desire or to attempt to screen any from the *just* censure which ought to attach to official negligence, if negligence there has been, productive of such unhappy consequences; but we repel as just men, the temper manifested by some to censure indiscriminately, and to involve the innocent with the guilty. The Bank of Virginia we hope and understand, will at an early period make an expose of all the circumstances so far as they can be ascertained, and that expose will doubtless embrace among other subjects, the vindication of all whose innocence from their positions, is liable unjustly to suffer. Meanwhile, is it less than equity or than the golden rule prescribes, of doing as you would be done by, that the public shall not even attach the censure of neglect to any man, until the facts which establish or else refute the charge, shall have been collected and clearly ascertained?

On Friday night, Mr. Benj. W. Green, was taken into custody as an aider and abettor of William B. Dabney in embezzling the funds of the Bank. Mr. Green for some years, has been a marked man in this community. Commencing a small business a few years ago, and at an early age, he rapidly extended it to dealings very large in amount, and of the most varied character, speculating in all things, lands, coal, property, house building, ship building, flour, &c. He was understood to conduct his multifarious affairs on no system—not even to keep regular books—and as no capacity is adequate to the task of conducting successfully, innumerable independent transactions, even where method is observed, no discreet man has doubted that eventually, like many other speculators who have ascend. d, blazed awhile in mid air, and finally exploded, Mr. Green was destined to the same fate. It is so denounced in Holy Writ, and we solemnly believe it, that lengthened prosperity shall not attend him who seeks to avert what is both man's fate, from the sin of his first parents, *and his happiness*, that he shall live by the sweat of his brow. There is a curse upon inordinate speculation, and there ought to be.

In a more prosperous state of the country, Mr. Green would have longer continued above the horizon. In despite of the general conviction that his widely extended and disjointed speculations would, sooner or later, end in a general crash, he possessed individual confidence to a great degree, and, considering the stern nature of the pecuniary times, sustained himself wonderfully. Of a graceful person, engaging address, and a calm and unruffled deportment, which Massena might have admired, this is the less surprising; and acts of reputed and uncalculating generosity, interested others in him.

But we are compelled to pause for want of room. We intended these observations as preliminary to an abridged account of Green's examination on Saturday, and the evidence given on the occasion, This we must defer until to-morrow. Suffice it to say, that Green we remanded for farther trial, and bailed in the sum of $5.000.

The prosecution was conducted by Attorney General Baxter and Joseph Mayo, Esq.—the defence by Messrs. Leigh and Lyons. The evidence, after all, was little more, if at all more, than the public knew before from street rumors.

It did not appear that the three Directors examined, Messrs. J. P. Taylor, John Womble and M. S. Valentine, were much deeper in the mysteries than their neighbors.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

INCIDENT OF THE WAR OF 1812-'14.

A TRUE STORY.

Upon a bright sunny morning, in the month of August 1814, in one of the many small and beautiful indentations of the noble Potomac, a short distance below the ancient town of Dumfries—at that time of some note, though waning fast and now but the wreck of former prosperity—might have been seen a small fishing or oyster smack lying at anchor; whilst her crew, which consisted of two men, were busily engaged, the one in watching his lines, and the other in making culinary preparations for their morning's meal. 'Tis needless to paint the loveliness of the scene, as the light and fragile appearance of the tiny bark was reflected in the glassy mirror of the wave, now beginning to heave with a light though steady breeze from the south. Her small and taper-masts presented the common though beautiful semblance of a huge water-serpent, as the undulating tide reflected their image, whilst the shadow of the overhanging cliff, surmounted by the lords of the forest, cast a refreshing coolness far over the deep clear wave and its white-pebbled shore, almost to the object of our attention; and here and there might be seen the summer duck or white gull, now gracefully riding the snowy white caps, and anon lazily winging their way within a few feet of the water, as if to view the symmetry of their faultless forms, and to complete the beauty and quiet of the scene. Of the heroes of this picture the first was a man of middle stature, thin and bony, with a hardened, sunburnt visage, dressed in the wide duck pantaloons, coarse linen shirt and tarpaulin hat—then, as now, the summer costume of our hardy craftsmen. A Lavater might have read in his homely though pleasing features a firmness and decision bordering upon recklessness; and a boxer might have taken warning from his sinewy frame and well-developed muscles, from his careless and indifferent manner of lounging about the small craft—occasionally leaning over her sides and anon casting a furtive glance at the progress of his companion at the caboose, if we may dignify an old iron pot, with the side broken out, in which was kindled a small fire, by that name. It could be easily perceived, he was 'master of all he surveyed."

His companion of the *cuisinary* art was a tall, well proportioned, and rather handsome mulatto, apparently about the age of five and twenty—being some five or ten years the junior of his commander—and dressed in the same simple garb, with the addition of a cross-barred cotton handkerchief negligently knotted around his thick muscular neck. The looseness of their garments, with a leathern belt around the waist to supersede the necessity of suspenders, gave an air of easiness and graceful activity to their movements, which the effect of their coarse and paint-stained habiliments could not destroy.

The cook by this time had served up his homely fare, consisting of bread made of Indian corn, rye coffee, and a tin dish of perch, fried with several rashers of fat bacon; to which was added that constant companion of sea-faring men, a small jug of whiskey. The time necessary for satisfying the cravings of nature was scarcely taken by these hardy sons of Neptune, so eager were they to commence their morning's work of grappling for oysters—doubtless impelled to more haste, from the knowledge of the vicinity of the marauding parties of the British fleet, that had filled every creek and bay along the shores of the river, and depopulated every hen-roost and pig-sty upon their margin.

Scarcely had the eating and cooking utensils been stowed away, and preparations been made for casting their tongs into the prolific deep, when the short, quick sound of oars, as if proceeding from a well-manned boat, and the encouraging tones of its commander, exclaiming, in a deep stentorian voice, "Give way my hearties! with a will!" came booming over the waters; and, in another instant, the sylph-like form of a British barge, with four oarsmen and three officers, came dancing over the light swell from behind a point nearly a mile distant, with the cross of St. George proudly floating in many a graceful fold from the stern, over the heads of her devoted crew. The recognition was as mutual, as the preparation for flight and chase was simultaneous. It required but an instant for our acquaintances of the smack to slip their cable and run up the mainsails, which had, for the purposes of shade, remained unfurled and half-masted all the morning;—in another, it was sheeted home and the jib run up, as she gaily and gracefully left her lovely and retired mooring grounds, in less time than I have taken to record the event. Short however as was the time occupied in unmooring and getting under way, and although the morning zephyr had increased to a stiff breeze, the barge, propelled by four athletic oarsmen, had shortened the distance almost to musket-shot; and now plied their oars with increased vigor, as the hopes of capturing a vessel well freighted with oysters brightened upon them. The chase now became truly exciting—the barge gradually neared its object to point blank shot, and the swivel, mounted in her bow, was immediately put in requisition. One shot and another flew harmlessly by, doing no other damage than perforating the sails, but materially interrupting the speed of the barge. By this time, the schooner entered the mouth of the creek to which she belonged; and with an increased breeze soon lost sight, for the time, of her antagonist, who still fearlessly pressed on, determined to pursue her to the head of tide-water, which he reasoned well could not be afar off. Captain Guy (for this is the real name of the hero of this veritable story) perceiving all hopes of escape at an end—as he arrived at his anchoring ground and heard the distant sound of oars—determined to make one last effort to defend his whole earthly possession and only means of support. With all the coolness of tried valor, he drew from the cabin of his craft an old English musket; and, having no shot, he collected together several slugs and nails, with which he loaded his piece,—then calling to his mate and cook (Woodward,) made known his intention, and bade him depart if he dreaded the result. With a heroism and magnanimity that would do honor to any man or age, this noble fellow swore to stand by his commander and his vessel to the last. Having hastily arranged the plan of defence, they both leaped into a canoe attached to their craft, and, paddling ashore, Guy ensconced himself behind a brush-fence upon the bank of the creek, and ordered Woodward to ascend a small hill rising from the water's edge, thickly studded with pine and cedar bushes, directing him, upon the report of the musket, to make all the noise he possibly could, as if marshalling a large body of militia. Scarcely were they allowed time to make these hasty arrangements, when the barge dashed boldly round a point about one hundred yards below the place of ambush. The officers and men were excited with the chase and eager to seize the prize, when suddenly, as they came within range of Guy's musket, a well directed aim raked them fore and aft, wounding every man on board. Leaping from his ambush, gun in hand, he gave orders in a deep and authoritative voice to Woodward, to bring down his reserve corps and secure the prisoners; at the same time ordering the crippled crew to surrender immediately, or it would be impossible for him to restrain his exasperated countrymen from committing murder. At the same moment, the voice of Woodward was heard, with well dissembled earnestness, begging the fancied militia not to imbrue their hands in the blood of wounded and disabled men. Deceived by this ruse, four privates, a lieutenant, and two midshipmen of his Britannic Majesty, surrendered their arms and colors to Capt. Guy; who, immediately upon getting possession of their weapons, gave orders for Woodward to tie them; and placing the whole party "under hatches," among his crabs and oysters, without farther delay spread his canvass once more to the breeze, and found himself and prisoners next morning safely landed in the City of Washington. Rumor's tongue soon rang loud with this heroic and fortunate achievement. Crowds gathered around the prisoners and their conquerors, still doubting, even with the living evidences before them, the truth of so strange a story. The prisoners were handed over to the proper authorities, and were of course in due time released, their arms and barge, with five hundred dollars, being awarded by the government to the captors. How long Capt. Guy survived this event, or whether he left a family, the writer of this narrative is entirely ignorant. With Woodward he was personally acquainted, from whom he received the outlines of this eventful story when a mere child. Like his noble captain, he too has been gathered to his fore-fathers—after having for many years led an industrious, thriving and irreproachable life.

In conclusion, the writer of this faint sketch of "those stirring times which tried men's souls," in bidding his heroes adieu, would offer an apology for his tedious manner of narrating an event so novel and interesting, though so little known, hoping it may yet fall into the hands of some gifted writer, who will do ample justice to the parties, whilst the incident may elicit from his vivid imagination a stirring fiction, the chief attraction of which will be its truth. C.

Occoquan, Va. Dec. 1839.

Nativity of the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.—The Madisonian contains the following statement.

Of the two hundred and thirty-five members of the House, the following States gave birth to the number set opposite each in the table subjoined:

Pennsylvania,	37
Virginia,	34
Massachusetts,	25
New York,	21
Connecticut,	18
North Carolina,	17
South Carolina,	12
Kentucky,	12
Maryland,	11
Tennessee,	11
Georgia,	7
Maine,	5
New Hampshire,	3
Vermont,	5
Delaware,	3
Ohio,	3
Louisiana,	2
Rhode Island,	1
Ireland,	4
England,	1

Eight of the United States have not yet had the *honor* of giving birth to a Member of Congress.

Married Women.—A law has just been passed by the New York Legislature, which authorises "any married woman, by herself, and in the name of any third person, with his assent, as her trustee, to cause to be insured, for her sole use the life of her husband for any definite period, or for the term of his natural life; and in case of her surviving her husband, the sum or nett amount of the insurance becoming due and payable by the terms of the insurance, shall be payable to her, to and for her own use, free from the claims of the representatives of her husband, or of any of his creditors; but such exemption shall not apply where the amount of premium annually paid shall exceed three hundred dollars. In case of the death of the wife before her husband's decease, the amount insured may be made payable to her children for their use."

Every thing in England now is "a la Prince Albert," from locomotive steam engines down to mouse traps and penny whistles. In the window of a cheap dirty cook shop, in the vicinity of White-chapel Church, is a paper displayed, setting forth that "Halbert soope tuppense hapeny a pint" may be had within. In one of these bye-streets, running from Houndsditch to Petticoat lane, an enterprising sugar plum and bull's eye manufacturer advertises "Albert lollypops, two a penny;" and in Bethnal Green road, one Jeremiah Riggs, a poetical barber, exhibits a flaming placard in his window, surmounted by the royal arms, with the following choice and important announcement: "Gentlemen's hair cut and dressed a la Albert; only turpence; ladies' ditto, a la Reine, 3d. The best Albert hair hile, only 6d. a bottel."

Significant.—In reference to the statement in the New Orleans papers, that a man was arrested recently in that city with post notes on the "Farmers' Bank of Seneca County" in his possession, the Albany Journal says:

"We do not believe that the notes are counterfeit, or that the plates were stolen; but we do believe, as Sambo said to Cuffee, that 'when de tail come loose, de devil will be to pay.'"

The late Peter Edes.—We learn by the Eastern papers that Peter Edes, the veteran printer, died at Bangor, Me., on the 29th ult. at the advanced age of 83. Mr. Edes, it is believed, was the oldest printer in the United States. Till within a few years he resided in Baltimore, and assisted his son, the late Col. Edes, in his office, in the capacity of proof-reader.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN MOORE COUNTY.

Previous notice being given, a respectable portion of the Whigs of Moore County assembled at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. C. Chalmers to the Chair, and appointing Donald Street, Esq. and Dr. J. A. Chalmers Secretaries. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chair, Cornelius Dowd, Jr. and John B. Kelly, Esqs. delivered able and eloquent addresses on the occasion, demonstrating in strong and emphatic language the mismanagement and extravagance of the present Administration.

Whereupon, Dr. S. C. Bruce submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted:—

WHEREAS, the present embarrassed condition of the country advises not only the expediency but the pressing necessity of adverting to and scrutinizing the causes which impose the burdens under which the people are now labouring; and whereas, it seems obvious that the evils and difficulties which afflict the good citizens of the commonwealth of the United States, at this direful crisis, is fairly and clearly ascribable to the mal-administration of the Federal Government, inasmuch as it has deprived the people of a currency alike good for the farmer and the office holder, and alike suited to the exigencies of the traveller as the settled planter, under the delusive promises to furnish a better, notwithstanding the unequalled credit and soundness of reputation which the late Bank of the U. S. sustained at home and abroad; and in lieu of furnishing a better, has produced an almost entire extinction of any description of money in the country, by the reckless and perverse attempt to enforce the odious Sub-Treasury system upon the country, when it has been peremptorily denied three times by the people, and which, if once organized, would doubtless result in a revolution: and whereas, for the reformation of the maladies and misfortunes so imposed upon us, we have every ground of hope and confidence in the character of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio, in whose public life he has shown himself on all occasions the friend of the People,—who was the tried and consistent Republican of the School of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, under each of whom he held offices which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his patrons,—who was, during the late war, uniformly victorious in the field, and on whose military chaplet no stain has ever been found,—who, by his acts, votes and public speeches has evidenced himself the unwavering friend of the South,—when a soldier in the field, when a member in Congress during the great and exciting struggle on the admission of Missouri into the Union, while his competitor, Martin Van Buren, was directly against us: and whereas, the capacity, integrity and sound Republicanism of John Tyler, the eminent statesman of Virginia, stand beyond question.—

Therefore Resolved, That we approve the nomination of these eminent individuals for President and Vice President of the United States, and will exert all honorable means to secure their election, that the Government may be reformed, that our property may be reclaimed, and that our beloved country may be restored to her former state, when office was regarded as a sacred trust for the People's good, and not a reward for partizan service.

Resolved, further, That we approve of the nomination of John M. Morehead, of Guilford County, for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose talents, integrity, patriotism and Republican principles conspire to impress the confidence that he will administer the functions of [illegible] high office in a way to confer [illegible] to our State, with [illegible] zeal.

[illegible] for the [illegible] for this District.

[illegible]ing gentlemen were appointed [illegible]egates to the said Convention:

Cornelius Dowd, Jr., Dr. J. A. Chalmers, Dr. S. C. Bruce, W. M. McBryde, Donald Street, Esq., J. G. Tompkins, James McGilvary, Thomas Tyson, Gen. W. D. Dowd, Daniel McKenzie, D. Murchison, Neill Tyson, W. D. Tyson, Josiah Tyson, John McLeod, Dugald McDugald, Dugald D. Mathews, Daniel McMillan, Alex. Ray, Lauchlin McKinnon, Charles McCrummen, John B. Kelly, Esq., Bailey Williamson, Cornelius Dunlap, Alex. Kelly, Hugh Leach, John Swan, Malcom Shaw, Neil McNeil, Esq., Hugh Kelly, Jr., Murdo Street.

On motion of Corn's Dowd, Jr.,

Resolved, That J. B. Kelly, S. C. Bruce, James McGilvary, Thomas B. Tyson, Duncan McIntosh, C. H. Dowd, H. Wilson, Corn's D. Smith and Corn's Dowd, Jr. be appointed a Central Committee of Vigilance for the County of Moore, who are to pursue such a course and adopt such measures as they may deem proper to promote the Whig cause in the County of Moore, and with whom all the committees of different districts are requested to correspond.

The following gentlemen were appointed a general Committee of Vigilance:

Jas. Dunlap, Baily Williamson, Esq., Jno. Smith, Wm. Brewer, Esq., R. R. Miller, H. Spencer, J. G. Tompkins, Martin Cagle, Jonathan Cagle, R. Dunn, Wm. Hancock, Murdo McLeod, Lewis Phillips, L. McKinnon, Dan'l McMillan, Jesse Kean, J. T. Ritter, Josiah Phillips, Hugh Kelly, Neill Caddell, Wm. Caddell, Stephen Davis, John Tyson, Wm. Cole, Bryant Dowd, C. M. Clark, Malcom Brown, George Hunsucker, Gaston Sloan, Henderson Muse, Brinkley Phillips, Lewis Ritter, John Stewart, Geo. Stewart, Duncan McIntosh, Corn's Dunlap, John C. Buie, C. Chalmers, D. Street, Esq., Dempsey Sowell, Wm. Dannelley, Quimby Sowell, Arch'd Sowell, Kenneth Murchison, Jr.

On motion of Dr. S. C. Bruce,

Resolved, That we regard with high consideration the untiring and independent course generally pursued by John B. Kelly, Esq., in diffusing through the country the true principles of Republicanism, and of the dignified manner in which he represented this District in the Harrisburg Convention, in which the happy and praiseworthy selection was made of which he was an advocate—of Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler, for President and Vice President.

On motion of James McGilvary,

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting, for the efficient fulfilment of their offices.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and all other papers friendly to the cause.

CHAS. CHALMERS, *Ch'n.*

DONALD STREET, }
J. A. CHALMERS, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MONTGOMERY WIDE AWAKE.

Notice having been given that, on Tuesday the 7th inst., at our April Court in the town of Lawrenceville, the Senatorial candidates for the district of Moore and Montgomery,—Dr. John H. Montgomery (Whig) and Edward McCallum (Van)—would address the public, and that the Whigs of the County of Montgomery would hold a meeting for the purpose of nominating Delegates to meet other Delegates from Rowan, Davie and Davidson, on the 5th of May next, in Salisbury, to consult with them on the choice of a suitable Whig Elector for this District, —numbers had repaired to Lawrenceville, in spite of the weather, in the early part of the day.

After the Whig candidate had explained his views to a numerous and attentive audience, and the *Van* had rehearsed his badly memorised scraps from Locofoco newspapers, until but few hearers were left; the Whig meeting being announced, the crowd flowed back to the Court House, and gradually formed such a mass as is not often met with in the time of our County Courts.

The meeting having been called to order, Oliver Wiley, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and W. Harris, Esq. and Dr. F. Z. Kron, were appointed Secretaries.

On request, B. M. Barringer, Esq. who was attending our Court, explained the object of the meeting, namely, the nominating of Delegates, and the passing of resolutions expressive of sentiments concerning the politics of the day.

Mr. Barringer, though taken by surprise, addressed the crowded meeting in a most felicitous strain, frequently interrupted by marks of approbation and delight. He dwelt with great effect on the strong claims of Gen. Harrison to the suffrages of the whole Union. The foul charges brought against him by perfidious Northern men with Southern principles, he triumphantly refuted, one by one, and made the whole odium recoil manifold on the originators of those charges. He demonstrated the General's invariable attachment to the South, and strong solicitude for the welfare of the generality of the people; his steady profession of sound republican principles, and the consistency of his practice with his professions. He showed Gen. Harrison to be the author of many public measures of lasting benefit to the greatest number, and to be first among the living for a union of military with civil qualifications. But to do Mr. Barringer justice, it would be necessary to quote his own language, the warm feeling, the happy expression, his wit and humour and ready illustrations by apposite anecdotes. Suffice it to say, that he proved Gen. Harrison to be, beyond all contradiction, a man gifted by nature, improved by education, trained in the service of his country both in the field and the council, at all times obedient to the civil authority, an ardent lover of his country's welfare, and an ever ready friend to the poor.

As for M. V. Buren, it was sufficient, Mr. Barringer thought, to glance at the wide spread distress in the country, to be at once convinced of the necessity of a change of rulers.

When Mr. Barringer had concluded his eloquent speech, Dr. J. H. Montgomery read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following persons be nominated as Delegates to meet the Delegates from the counties of Rowan, Davie and Davidson, in the town of Salisbury, on the 5th of May next, to select a suitable individual to be placed as Elector on the Whig Electoral Ticket for this District: E. Harris, Esq. Col. L. Kegel, E. F. Lilly, Dr. J. H. Montgomery, Dr. F. Z. Kron, B. Simmons, Thos. Pemberton, F. C. Atkins, Esq., A. Cochran, Esq., N. Harris, Esq. Dr. Worth, E. Hearn, M. Rush, Col. F. Locke, W. Swaringen, D. Palmer, G. Davis, S. H. Christian, Dr. Treadwell, and D. Freeman.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Gen. W. H. Harrison, the patriot farmer of Ohio, for the Presidency, and John Tyler, the republican statesman of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency of the United States; and that we will use all honorable exertions to secure their election, as necessary to reform the abuses of the present administration, and restore the operation of republican principles from which it has so widely departed.

Resolved, That the distinguished public life and spotless integrity of Gen. Harrison, have shone brighter and purer from the malignant slanders and gross misrepresentations of his enemies, who are employing the basest means to vilify a reputation of which our common country has always been justly proud—as the reward of a long and brilliant career of civil and military service endured for her glory and welfare.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of our distinguished fellow-citizen, John M. Morehead, as a candidate for the office of Governor, and that we have full confidence in his talents and patriotism.

[illegible]Col. Morgan,
[illegible]he Editors of the Salisbury
[illegible]eville Observer, be requested
[illegible]t the proceedings of this meet-
[illegible]papers.

[illegible]nimous, the meeting adjourned.

O. WILEY, *Chairman.*

W. HARRIS, }
DR. F. Z. KRON, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Agreeably to notice, a large number of respectable Whigs, of the county of Anson, assembled in the Court House in Wadesborough, on Tuesday, the 14th instant. A. Myers, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and G. W. May and J. P. Smith, Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of Col. Thos. Waddill, that the Chair appoint 54 Delegates to attend the District Convention, to be held at Rockingham on Tuesday, the 21st instant. The following gentlemen were appointed.

John Grady, Esq., D. D. Daniel, A. C. Adams, James M. Flake, Joshua Morse, Samuel Spencer, N. P. Liles, James C. Bennett, Esq. J. P. Smith, Thomas Waddill, John Smith, Esq. B. Hooker, W. J. Ledbetter, John W. Ehke, George Dunlap, D. C. Lilly, William Little, P. H. Winston, T. S. Ashe, A. Myers, Wm. E. Troy, Henry Grady, B. D. Henry, John D. Greene, Ransom J. Myers, David Tilman, David Huntley, H. A. Crawford, Dr. John B. Cottrell, Maj. T. Huntley, Col. Russel Rogers, J. B. Lewallen, Michael Shepherd, D. A. Covington, Robert Moore, B. C. Ashcroft, William Allen, Esq., C. C. Blackwell, James White, R. J. Ratford, John Broadaway, Uriah Staten, Cary Tolson, Willie Parker, Ausburn Turner, Daniel Smith, William Brooks, Obadiah Curlee, Jesse Griffin, Hugh Ross, John McCollum, Jonathan Trull, Moses W. Cuthbertson.

The above Delegates were appointed a Committee of Vigilance for the county of Anson, and requested to use all honorable means in their power to advance the good cause, by circulating Whig papers and other intelligence for the information of the public mind.

It was further moved and seconded, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Observer for publication. A. MYERS, *Chairman.*

G. W. MAY, }
J. P. SMITH, } *Secretaries.*

Extract from a letter, dated

"WADESBOROUGH, 15th April, 1840.

"*Mr. Hale:* Dear Sir—I send you the proceedings of a Whig meeting for publication, and will give you some intelligence of the doings of the day. John B. Kelly, Esq. was requested by a number of the Whigs of Anson to attend the meeting which has just closed, for the purpose of stating his reasons for his concurrence in the nomination of Wm. Henry Harrison for President; and, agreeably to request, attended; but on his arrival there, without the least idea of meeting a political opponent, well prepared for a political discussion, he found that the Locos of Anson and Richmond had sent to Fayetteville for the only man of their party whom they supposed could sustain their sinking cause; but it was to no effect. Patrick Henry Winston first spoke, for about 30 minutes, in a manner worthy of a man of his superior talents. Then arose Loco Foco wisdom, and laboured very hard to consume the whole of the day, by his numberless repetitions about the Bank, as well as the longest string of self-praise probably ever uttered in the face of an intelligent auditory, together with a number of unfounded charges against the People's Candidate, all of which will tend to bring Whigs of Anson, holding the same principles of those of '76, nearer to the political saviour of the country. After the people had been trespassed upon in this manner for three hours, the speaker reluctantly gave way, and Mr. Kelly rose, and, for the short space of time given him for reply, he successfully refuted every prominent point, if such there were, in the preceding speech.

"The Harrisburg nomination is going like wildfire through this section. I spoke to several of the prominent Whigs during Court, and am proud to say that every one could name the names of those who had lately changed their opinions."

Extract from another letter, dated

"WADESBOROUGH, April 15.

"To be serious, it is readily conceded that Mr. Henry is a man of considerable colloquial powers—a ready speaker; but he certainly did not either advance his cause, or win for himself any laurels as a fair or dignified debater, by his much elaborated effort of yesterday. He attributed all the evils of the present administration to the banks, and laboured hard for nearly two hours, to make them the "*scape goats*" of all the sins of Mr. Van Buren and his party. The banks, the banks; Nick Biddle and the Monster; the long exploded coalition between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams; the sins of Harrison—these constituted the burden of his song. After much fulsome abuse heaped upon Gen. Harrison, with an elevated tone and vehement gesture, he exclaimed—"*he is an abolitionist;*" but in attempting to prove this sweeping assertion, he failed—utterly failed, as every man of sense knew he would do. What do you think he offered as evidence to prove Gen. Harrison an abolitionist? Why; he first read a paper, sent to him by Judge Strange, stating that Gen. H. was a member of an abolition society at 18 years old; that is, about 50 years ago, when, as every man of observation knows, abolitionism proper was unknown in the United States. Even Judge Saunders says, it had not shown its hydra head as late as 1824, when he presented certain petitions in Congress. His next evidence was, that the General has not yet answered certain interrogatories, proposed to him by a small Loco Foco meeting held a short time since in the Town of Rockingham:—again, that he would not an wer satisfactorily, the questions of three Van Buren men of Anson. This was about the sum total of his evidence, and over these figments he paraded as though he had found great spoil. He further represented Gen. Harrison as being an imbecile old dotard—unable to keep himself, and therefore as being put under the supervision of a Committee. He further said that Gen. H. was in favour of selling poor white men for debt; and further that he was in favour of selling white women to free mulattoes and free negroes, who might use them in any way—who might even make them their whores. No mistake, sir. These things he said as deductions from another paper, said to be received from Judge Strange. I might multiply the mention of such literary pinks as the above, for his speech abounded with them, but enough has been said to give some idea of its character. Suffice it to say, it was the most inflammatory appeal to the passions, the most unfair and shallow farrago of declamation—yes, often *empty* declamation; the most undignified "*ad captandum*" affair, that I ever heard from a gentleman of Mr. Henry's reputation as a public speaker. His grandiloquent harangue occupied three hours and a half; and then he complained that he was cut off in the midst of his speech, when time was claimed for a short reply by Mr. Kelly, who gave him and his cause some hard and effectual knocks."

CARTHAGE, April 11, 1840.

Mr. Hale: Sir—The good cause that you have so long advocated, the cause of Truth and Reason, has become a prevailing epidemic in this County; where it once takes hold, it never deserts until it has driven the enemy from the border. This County can no longer be called a Van Buren County—it declines that name. And "Tippecanoe" of the North Bend is the note that swells upon the breeze of this once deluded county. Reason has returned, and we are no more to be gulled, by promises made but to be broken, by the corrupt party now in power. We have heard of a friend that will put his shoulder to the wheel of Government and roll us out of the quagmire into which the present incumbents have placed us. If you should be at a loss to know who, we answer the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

I have never seen as many changes, pending an election, as there are now converts to Harrisonism. We shall carry the county by a handsome majority.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, April 12, 1840.

Mr. Hale: Having just returned from a visit to Moore county, I am enabled to say to you, that the good cause of reform is going on in that section. Locofocoism is dying there fast, and the accession to the Whig ranks is taking place rapidly, notwithstanding the ceaseless efforts of the prominent men of the Administration party to gull and mislead the honest and unsophisticated citizens. Tory intelligence is industriously disseminated;—extra Carolinians are literally flooding Moore county, in a number of which, I saw the celebrated resolutions passed at a late Tory meeting in that county. These, Mr. Editor, form a rare document any way you take it. It certainly discovers in its authors a higher degree of talents for lying, than is often to be found even in *these modern times*. I think they may in future compete with any of their political brethren, "the Standard not excepted." They certainly deserve some notice from "*government.*"

The Whigs of Moore are determined to use all honorable means to secure the election of Gen. Harrison. They believe that his long course of public services has fully tested his political integrity, and has shown ample qualifications for the discharge of the office of President.

Very respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

The violent storm which did much damage in our city and neighborhood on Sunday last was more violent and more fatal to life and property in Rhode Island. The greatest damage appears to have been done in the town of Johnston, in the manufacturing village called Simmonsville, where the embankments gave way and flooded the country. With the dams and the bridge, were carried away two dwelling-houses, the factory, a store, and part of a grist-mill; and along with them were swept away *thirty persons*, of whom six have been found alive, and of the remainder *twenty dead bodies* had at the last accounts been recovered. *National Intelligencer.*

THE DEFALCATION.

The "Evening Star and Transcript," a neat and spirited little paper, printed in Richmond and edited by L. R. Streeter, contains the following Postscript in its Monday's edition. The Whig and Compiler have nothing further in relation to this astounding affair:

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to say, that the defalcation in the funds of the Bank of Virginia has already reached the enormous sum of Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars; and that the Cashier has left town it is supposed, in pursuit of Dabney. It will prove the greatest affair of the day.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

In the last number of the Government paper (the Globe) was officially published a Convention between the United States and Mexico, "for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the Government of the Mexican Republic." It provides for a Board of Commissioners (two of each nation) to adjudicate the claims of citizens of the United States; in case of difference, the questions on which they disagree are to be referred to the arbitration of the King of Prussia; in the event of his declining the mediation, to that of the Queen of England; and, in the event of her declining, to that of the King of the Netherlands.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The sub-Treasury as it is understood by "the Greatest and the Best."—President Jackson, in his Message of 6th December, 1836, says:

"To retain the public money in the Treasury unemployed in any way is *impracticable. It is besides against the genius of our* FREE INSTITUTIONS *to lock up in vaults the Treasure of the nation.*"

"When wicked men rule, the people suffer." This apothegm is as old as the books of the Prophets. It finds its verification in the present condition of our own country.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

FROM THE NEWPORT HERALD.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

ANOTHER STATE WON.

1800 MAJORITY
For the Whig Ticket.

Seven o'clock A. M.—Our Express from Providence has this moment arrived, with the Journal of this morning, containing the annexed glorious and cheering result of the election which ook place in this State yesterday.

We compare the result with that of April last, which shows a much greater gain than when compared with the Fall Election, though the gain is large enough *any how you can fix it.*

SECOND BROADSIDE FOR HARRISON.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

"And Burnham wood has come to Dunsinane."

Samuel Ward King is elected Governor by a majority of not less than THIRTEEN HUNDRED, *being the largest majority ever given in a contested gubernatorial election.*

The entire Whig Senate is elected by about the same majority. This majority will be increased immensely at the Presidential election.

SOUTHWARK, (PHILADELPHIA COUNTY,) PA.

In this district, at the election for Corporation officers, on Monday last, the Whigs were victorious for the first time for twenty years! They obtained handsome majorities in four wards out of five, and the aggregate Harrison majority was 445 votes. Well done, Southwark!

OHIO.

Whig gain in Hamilton county,		915
Do.	Ravenna township,	92
Do.	Montgomery township,	460

At the charter election in Portsmouth, Ohio, the Harrison Democrats carried their whole ticket, it being *the first time they have ever succeeded.*

In 40 Townships, the Whig gain is about 4,500, and loss only 27. The people of Ohio claim a Harrison majority of from 20 to 30,000 in November.

A SIGN FROM CINCINNATI.

There was an election on Monday last in the city of Cincinnati for Corporation Officers, in which the Whigs carried their ticket in every ward in the city by a majority larger in the aggregate (by over four hundred votes) than ever before obtained. The vote for Township Trustees is considered as forming the test. The average vote for the Harrison ticket was 2,966; for the Van Buren ticket 1,303. Majority for the former, 1663 votes. The majority for the Harrison candidate for Township Clerk over his Van Buren competitor was 1,749!

The largest majority ever before obtained in the city of Cincinnati was 1,257 by Col. Pendleton, in 1838, and the next largest was 1,245, obtained by B. Storer, Esq. in 1834.

Some of the opponents of the Republican candidate for the Presidency affect to believe that he will not receive the vote of his own State. If this be not mere pretence, it is mere mental delusion. No one who has noted the signs and sounds from that State can for a moment doubt of its going for Harrison by a great majority. Add the following to the information of similar import which we have from time to time laid before our readers:

FROM THE WHEELING GAZETTE OF APRIL 10.

The sounds of the Harrison guns come booming over the river. In the township elections on Monday last throughout the State of Ohio, we perceive the forerunner of that great victory which the friends of the log cabin candidate will certainly accomplish in the fall. We have not room to record the result in each township—suffice it to say every where the friends of Harrison are triumphant. Old Belmont, our neighboring county, is redeemed, and the State is more than safe. In the great contest, Ohio *will not only be right side up, but the State that gives a greater majority against the spoilers will have to be very high up in the thousands.*

POLITICS IN MAINE.

In Portland, on Tuesday, the Whigs carried their city officers in every ward in the city but one. The aggregate Whig vote was 1,006, the Tory 702, scattering 7.

Falmouth, in Cumberland county, has been triumphantly redeemed. The Whigs elected their entire ticket by 20 majority. Tory majority last fall 15. This is the *fifth* town in this county alone, represented by Tories in the last Legislature, which has been regenerated this spring.

Wonders will never cease. Even Belfast, the capital of Waldo county, one of the strongest holds of Toryism in Maine, is regenerated. The Whigs have elected their entire ticket. In 1838 the vote stood, for Fairfield 447, Kent 299. The Whigs have also carried Limerick for the first time for ten years. *Boston Atlas.*

NEW JERSEY.

The local elections in this State show increased majorities for the Whigs. We are, however, so accustomed to gains by hundreds and thousands, that we do not crow much over New Jersey.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

In the City, the election has resulted, as we anticipated in the Observer of the 8th inst. in favor of the Tories. Varian is re-elected Mayor, by a majority of 1525. This is 73 votes *less* than their majority last Fall. Nearly 40,000 votes were polled, of whom 994 were from foreigners naturalized a few days before the election. From one house, claimed as their residence, says the Express, 64 men voted the Tory ticket, many of whom were never there before, and never will be again. The Times says, that 41 persons swore in their votes as residents at 109 Anthony street, which was found, in fact, both before and after the election, to have but three voters resident in it. One woman has been committed for voting, having dressed herself in men's clothes for the purpose. Several men have been arrested for the same offence. The Tories are charged with immense frauds of this sort, which will be prevented in the Fall, by the operation of the new Registry Law.

The Tories are disappointed at the result. The Globe, after the election was over, but before the result was ascertained, claimed a majority of 2500 to 3500. The Evening Post says, "we confess we are somewhat disappointed." It had calculated on "a majority of 2000 at least." Bets were made on a majority of 3000.

A letter from a House in New York says,—

"We are doing all in our power to transfer "Old Tip" from the Log Cabin to the White House; in short, that is our chief business this year, and after it is accomplished, we shall turn our attention to the selling of Goods. You need not feel disheartened at the result of our Charter Election. The Registry law will be in full force next Fall, and you may set down this city as sure for Gen. Harrison."

BROOKLYN, IN NEW YORK.

The Whigs of Brooklyn succeeded better at their election on Tuesday last than their brethren in the great city opposite to them. They elected their candidate for Mayor by 187 majority, and carried their ticket for Aldermen, &c. in six out of their nine wards.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

From the following paragraph, taken from one of our latest New York papers, the reader will perceive that, however the election of the great city may go, the body of the State is erect and sound:

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

"*Hurra for the Interior!*—Old Hudson this morning rolled down upon us a spring-tide of Whig victories obtained at the town meetings in the interior. We have been talking of the Harrison fires blazing upon the prairies of the West. Brightly have they been burning there, and widely have they spread. Look at the interior of our own State! How are the fires of liberty kindling upon our own mountains—the Catskills are illuminated, and the crests of the Shawangunk mountains of old Ulster are burnished with gold.

Last year, in Ulster, the Whigs were in a minority of the board of supervisors. Now we have reversed this position. From Onondaga county, where also the town elections were held on Tuesday, we have cheering news. That county responds to the nomination of Harrison and Tyler in a tone that makes the old "Hollow" ring again. In Saratoga, too, the cohorts of Van Burenism have been *Burgoyned;* while brave old Washington proudly sustains the name she bears! Glance, moreover, further west, and look at the following letter received this morning from Ithaca:

ITHACA, April 7, 1840.

In this town, which last year gave the Locos a majority of 120, they have just been defeated, and Col. Bebee, the Whig supervisor, has a majority of 82! The rest of the ticket is not yet counted.

The watchword under which this victory was gained was "Tippecanoe forever!"

HARRISON IN TENNESSEE.

Bedford county (Tennessee) 1st August gave Col. Polk a majority of 500 votes. At a recent election for county officers, which turned upon party politics, the Whigs triumphed. The Shelbyville Locofoco paper, in announcing the result of the election, says: "It has resulted in a most disgraceful defeat of the Republican party, and the most signal triumph of our Federal Whig opponents. We are beaten—badly beaten—and it is perfect stuff to say otherwise."

To this we may add, that a very distinguished gentleman of Williamson county pledges himself that his own and the two adjoining counties, Williamson, Jackson, and Bedford, will give a heavier majority for Harrison than the whole State of Tennessee gave for Gov. Polk at the last August election.—*Louisville Journal.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

For the first time for we don't know how long, the Whigs, on the 6th instant, elected their candidate for Mayor of the city of New Orleans. William Freret was their candidate, and he obtained a clear majority over two opponents.

The Louisiana Advertiser (Adm.) acknowledges that the late election of a Whig Mayor in the city of New Orleans was "the most signal defeat ever experienced."

Bladen and Columbus.—The accounts that reach us of political changes in Bladen and Columbus are truly encouraging. Many in each county have avowed their determination to support the Administration no longer. In both counties the Whigs are active and zealous.—They had a meeting in Columbus last week—being Superior Court week—and invited the Van Buren men to meet them in open discussion. The Van Buren men gathered accordingly, but after a little amicable wrangling, finding the Whig arguments too unmanageable, they withdrew.

The official proceedings of the meeting will be published next week—being received too late for this paper. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Governor of South Carolina, the Hon. PATRICK NOBLE, died at his residence in Abbeville District, on the 7th inst.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Gen. Harrison and Abolition.—We give place, with pleasure, to the following letter, from a distinguished Georgian, in answer to our recent call on him, adding another to the already multiplied proofs of Gen. Harrison's soundness on the slave question.

SAVANNAH, April 11, 1840.

Gentlemen: You call upon me, in your paper of the 8th instant, to make public a letter, addressed to me by Gen. Harrison, on the subject of Abolition. I have already replied to a similar request, made by the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, a paper published in this city; but as I know not if that paper, (which has been recently established) is on your list of exchanges, and feel that the liberality of your conduct, towards a political opponent, gives you an undoubted claim to the respect and courtesy of his friends, I repeat the substance of that answer:

The Letter, in question, was written in 1836, in anticipation of a state of things, which did not occur. It was therefore not made public, and I fear has not been preserved. At least, after a diligent search among my papers, I have been unable to find it. Its contents, however, are perfectly within my recollection, and I do all that is in my power to comply with your request, by stating them, as I have done to the Editor of the *Telegraph*. The Letter embraced three points:—

1. Gen. Harrison denied the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the states, or in the District of Columbia.

2. He expressed the opinion that the Tariff compromise ought to remain undisturbed.

3. He repudiated the practice of making appointments to office, the reward of partisan service.

This was the purport of the letter. I did not ask Gen. Harrison's opinion because I doubted it.—Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I knew that his views on these subjects were accordant with my own.

I am very respectfully,
J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

ST. AUGUSTINE, April 10.

The War.—The late long talked of expedition has been up to the Ocklawaha, and again returned to quarters. Among its results accomplished, have been the killing of two Indians, the capture of six or seven ponies and horses, the wounding and capture of another Indian, and a destruction of several spots, of planting, in high cultivation. Those are unimportant events, to be effected, by so large a force as was employed, and no particular reason for any interchange of compliment. It has, however, demonstrated a few things which, until lately, have been without solution, although past experience had fully established the correctness of its data. We allude to the fact, that Indians can be found when they are hunted for. It has shewn that a reliance on dogs is not essential to the discovery of the abiding places of the enemy—for the dogs, in this expedition, gave no evidence of scent, and destroyed all anticipations of their usefulness: It established the fidelity of the Indian Billy, who, though closely confined at Black Creek ever since his capture, on this occasion behaved so as to deserve the commendation of the whites, and whose future services might if properly used, be eminently valuable in pointing out locations now had by the enemy.

This expedition consisted of nearly 300 men—a large portion of them mounted.

"Boy, what's your name?" "Robert, sir." "What is your other name?"—"Bob."

FOREIGN.

Important from England.

TEN DAYS LATER.

NEW YORK, April 12—2 o'clock.

By the packet ship South America, Capt. Baily, we have received highly important intelligence from England to the 20th ult. from Liverpool, and 19th from London, being ten days later than our previous accounts. This news is of the highest importance.

ENGLAND HAS NOW DECLARED WAR AGAINST CHINA. Lord AUCKLAND has received instructions to that effect.

We have now the details of such active preparations of war in British India and in England, as invariably precedes a more open and formal declaration. By an overland mail, received at London from India, the London papers of the 11th ultimo published accounts from Canton to the 15th of December last, and many days later from Calcutta. The news was immediately given to the Public, and produced great excitement in London. There is not yet any formal declaration of war by England, but it is well known that such a thing would not be done till the Government is ready to make a blow. The preparations in India and England are on a very extensive scale.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST CHINA BY THE BRITISH.—Intelligence reached London on the 11th of March, by the overland mail, stating that the Governor-General of India has, in the name of the British Government, declared war against China. This important news is contained in the despatches from Bombay, dated January 31, and was brought to Marseilles on the 7th. The most extensive preparations were making in the Indian harbors. His lordship had advertised for 40,000 tons of shipping for the transport of the troops to China, 14,000 of which were to be supplied by Calcutta, and the rest by Madras and Bombay.

The expedition was to rendezvous at and sail from Calcutta. Seven regiments quartered in this last Presidency had been ordered to prepare for embarkation, and the whole expedition was to consist of 16,000 men. Its destination was not known, but it was deemed probable that it would be directed against Canton or some other point on the coast, of which forcible possession would be kept until the Chinese Government should be brought to reason.

The last accounts from Canton are dated December 8th. The Emperor had addressed to Governor LIN a decree prohibiting the importation of all British goods for war, and the trade with China was consequently at an end.

The Americans continue to pursue their trade unmolested, and their ships were arriving and departing as usual.—*Herald.*

The Expedition to China.—It appears from the notices in the late English papers, that preparations are making against China on an extensive scale.

"We are enabled to lay before our readers this week a correct statement of the particulars of the vessels which have already sailed, and are yet to sail, for the purpose of vindicating British honor on the coast of China. The Blenheim, 74 guns, sailed direct to China from Portsmouth, on the 17th February; Melville, 74 guns, from the Cape; Wellesley, 74 guns, from the Indian station; Blonde, 46, direct from Plymouth, on the 26th February; Druid, 48, from the Cape, via Sidney, on the 5th of November; Pylades, 18, direct from Plymouth, on the 23d of February; Nimrod, 20, from Plymouth, on the 23d of February, (with duplicate instructions for Admiral Elliot;) Modeste, 18, from the Cape on the 5th of November; Wanderer, 18, sailed for the Cape on the 12th of February from Plymouth, with orders to Admiral Elliot to proceed with all his corvettes, and take command in China. Besides these ships another 74 has orders, the Pique, 38, Andromache, 28; 10 vessels from the Indian station, from 18 to 28 guns each, part of the Indian navy; 8 vessels from the Cape station 18 guns each; 2 from the South American station, 18 and 28 guns each; from the South Wales station, 11 to 28 guns each; 2 large steamers, supposed to be the Sesostris and the Queen. The expedition includes from 12 to 15,000 men."

London Commercial Journal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 1.

The demand for American Cotton has been limited throughout the week, during which the market has been dull, and closes heavily, but without change in price since last week. Sea Island barely maintains former rates.—The sales of the week amount to 14,350 bales, including 500 American on speculation, and 500 American and 30 Surat for export. 130 Sea Island 11 a 21d, 10 Stained do 10½d; 2970 Upland 5¾ a 6¾; 1300 Mobile 5¾ a 6¾; 6950 New Orleans 5¼ a 7; 690 Egyptian 8 a 11.

We have only had a moderate business in Cotton to-day, the sales being about 3,000 bags, with a dull market but without change in prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 19.

The sales since Friday amount to 15,000 bags, of which 3,000 are sold to-day. The market is heavy, and purchases are made to letter advantage than last week, although the reduction in prices is small. Arrived, 35 vessels from the United States, 2 from Brazil, and 1 from Egypt.

Stockholders Meeting.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was opened in this town on Monday. Mr. Richard Hines of Edgcombe, was placed in the chair, and Messrs. John Wright of Waynesborough, and Wm. A. Wright of Wilmington, appointed Secretaries. The report of Major Gwynne, the Chief Engineer, upon the completion of the Road, was made, and ordered to be printed. Major Gwynne also submitted the report of a reconnoissance from Waynesborough to Raleigh, with the view to the location of a Rail Road between those two points. It presents an altogether favorable aspect.—This report was ordered to be printed with the other. Other business was acted upon of immediate interest to the stockholder. The meeting adjourned last evening to meet again this morning.

Wilmington Advertiser.

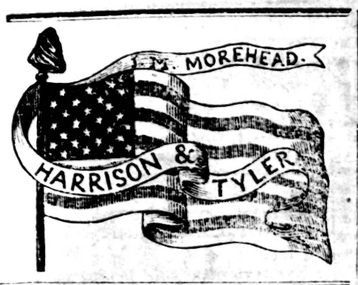
Gen. Harrison and his Nursing Committee.—The following paragraph shows that a fabrication has been palmed upon the public in this matter:

It appears, "says the Philadelphia N. American," that the story of Gen. Harrison's handing over his letters to a committee to answer was a fraud, perpetrated for the occasion, by some graceless loafers in Oswego, N. Y. The pretended corresponding secretary of the society is the keeper of a bowling or ten-pin alley of the lowest character, and the association one of infidels and followers of Fanny Wright.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Cotton—The tendency is downward, steady sales for export ranging at prices from 6 to 9¾ cts.; the lower qualities have touched the lowest prices we have ever known.

Flour—Sales of Western at $5,87, the stock is very low and in few hands.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1840.

NOTICE TO WHIG COMMITTEES, &c.

The Editor of the Observer has been repeatedly applied to, to make some arrangement for counteracting the gratuitous circulation of Extra Standards and Carolinians, which have flooded the State. The latest application, conveyed in a complimentary resolution of the Young Men's Committee of this County, having suggested the issue, for six months, of such number of this paper, as may be subscribed for by Committees or others, we have concluded to do so. And now give notice that any number of papers ordered for six months, commencing on the 12th day of May and ending on the 12th day of November, (the day of the Presidential election,) will be furnished to Committees or individuals, at $1 each, payable in every instance *in advance*. This is not intended to apply to regular subscribers, or to be continued beyond the Presidential election.

JUDGE STRANGE'S SPEECH.—In consequence of our absence from home during the greater part of last week, we have not had time to prepare a continuation of the review of this speech; and as what we wish to say further on the subject will consist principally of documentary proof, we have concluded to defer it till after the 15th May, when the above proposed arrangement will go into effect.

WILMINGTON.—We paid a visit to Wilmington during the past week, and participated in the imposing celebration of the completion of the longest and in many respects the most remarkable rail road in the world. We intended to give some description of the occurrences of the day, but prefer to await that furnished by the papers of the town, merely remarking that there was an ample display of that public and private hospitality for which that ancient town has been proverbial time out of mind.

We heard Mr. Morehead address the people of Wilmington on Thursday last, the day after the celebration, and the high expectations we had formed of his talents and skill as a popular orator, were more than met. Gen. Saunders was not there, having declined the invitation to be present at the celebration.

One remark of Mr. Morehead's, which we report from recollection, is worthy of special attention.—Speaking of Gen. Harrison's opinions on the subject of Abolition, he stated, that a Judge of the Superior Courts of North Carolina, (of course it was Judge Settle to whom he alluded,) was a member of the same mess with Gen. Harrison in 1820, when the Missouri Question came before Congress. The Judge informed Mr. Morehead, that on the night before the question was taken on the bill to admit Missouri without restriction, Gen. Harrison said to him, —*"I have often risked my life in the field in defence of my country, and I shall to-morrow risk my political life in favor of the Union of the States."* On the next day he voted with the South, and the consequence was as he predicted. He lost, for the time, his popularity, and was beaten for Congress.

Letter to the Editor, dated

"WASHINGTON, April 17, 1840.

"The late elections in Connecticut and New York have given any thing but comfort to the spoils-men here. They carry long faces, and Van Buren stock is rapidly declining. I have never seen so much apparent despondency here in their ranks before. It is depicted on almost every Administration man's face. Old Tip is carrying dismay into their ranks, and their golden humbug, war on the currency and business of the country, and their Sub-Treasury, and the bitter fruits our people are now reaping of these reckless and suicidal measures, have awakened a spirit in the nation which will not be appeased until the authors of these ruinous measures are driven from power which they have so wantonly abused."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Further Federal Treachery "Exposed."—That the putting A. G. Jackson's name on the Whig (Federal) Vigilance Committee was a sheer cheat, is proved by the Observer's pretending it to be a mistake. Alfred Jackson, whose name was intended instead of A. G. Jackson, we are informed positively denies that *he* is of the Observer's party. It is further proved by the false charge made by the Observer, that the name of Hector Graham Esq. was put "on our list of Delegates to the Rockingham Convention." We have examined the list, and do not find Hector Graham's name there.—Spit on your finger and try again Mr. Editor.

We are *authorized* by Alfred Jackson, Esq. to say, that the above, so far as it relates to him, is not true. He *is* a Whig, having had enough of the Administration. The Carolinian makes a bluster about the name of *Hector* Graham. All for effect. He knows that *Robert Graham*, Esq. was put on his Tory list of Delegates to Rockingham. Now this gentleman does not belong to his party, but authorized his name to be put on the Whig list of Delegates.

CONNECTICUT.—The Carolinian consoles itself for the defeat it has sustained in Connecticut, by the idea that "there is not another State so ultra Federal as Connecticut." In other words, the *grapes are sour* again, and we fear that the quantity of food of that description which the Editor has been obliged to swallow lately, has had an unfortunate effect upon his temper. He is like a crab-apple. How unlike the self-satisfied swagger with which the poor fellow commenced his Editorial career! He will need a Lunatic Asylum by March next.

But what said his party *before* the Connecticut election? See the following:—

FROM THE NEW YORK NEW ERA OF MARCH 30.

Good News from Connecticut.—The Norwich Aurora says that "we are now satisfied that the State is safe for the democracy—our friends are determined to do their duty. The right spirit is abroad in the various towns, and there can be no reasonable doubt that we shall have both Houses of the Legislature as well as the Governor. The game of bragging and lying which the Federalists have adopted proves a bad affair for them. From almost every town we hear of numerous changes in favor of the Democracy, and not an instance of a change the other way. The lies that the Whig leaders have told about changes in favor of the Whigs have opened the eyes of hundreds of honest men, who say that a cause which must be sustained by lying and bragging cannot have their support.

THE GLOBE.—This official organ, under the head of "horrid barbarity," says that the Whigs have shut up Gen. Harrison in an iron cage, to prevent his being seen by the people.

We suppose that the Carolinian will receive this as gospel truth.

DUELLING.—I find the following article in the last North Carolinian:—

From the North Carolinian.

"When the Editor of the Observer comes off better than we are informed he did, in an affair of honor in which he figured very little like a man fond of "burning powder," it may become him better to talk about the "challenger and challenged" in the matter of Judge Saunders' private affairs of this sort. Until then, we recommend, that he write less about his neighbors' short comings in such matters. We should take care to pull out the *beam* out of our own eye, before we pretend to see *motes* in the eye of others."

I have a right to presume that either the principal, or the second of that principal, in the affair alluded to above, has either authorized or permitted the publication of the above insinuations. Come from whom they may, however, I do not hesitate to meet them. So far from there being any thing connected with the transaction, of which I have any reason to be ashamed, I am perfectly satisfied with the part I acted in the matter, which I proceed briefly to state.

In August, 1834, in consequence of an occurrence at our violently contested Town Election, I received a challenge to fight a duel from Louis D. Henry, Esq. of this town, by the hands of his "*friend*," Dr. Thomas N. Cameron. I had been, for several years previous, a communicant of a Church; Dr. Cameron had been a communicant of the same Church for a much longer period; and Mr. Henry had been a communicant of the same Church for some months. Under these most extraordinary, I may say unparalleled circumstances, the reader will scarcely be surprized that I refused to accept such a challenge. I should have been recreant to every principle which had governed my public and private life,—I should have violated the most solemn of all obligations,—if I had consented to participate in such a murder;—for whatever any man may say to the contrary, he who kills another in a duel, is guilty, according to the laws of God and man, of *murder*. As I have said, I refused either to murder Mr. Henry, or to be murdered by him. But I told Dr. Cameron, emphatically, that I intended to protect myself, against any assault, either on my person or my character, which might be attempted by Mr. Henry. I then as now, fully recognized the right and obligation of *self defence*.

It was *then*, that Dr. Cameron declared for the first time, that he had only consented to be the bearer of a challenge, in the hope that he might be able to settle the difference amicably, and *proposed* that I should select some friend with whom he might confer to effect that object. I consented, and the challenge was withdrawn. I then ascertained, through my friend, that I had misapprehended the remarks of Mr. Henry which had in my opinion justified the insult I had given him, and was reminded also, through the same source, of a written apology Mr. Henry had once voluntarily made to me. Under these circumstances, I did not hesitate to "express my regret at the occurrence," and the matter ended, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties. A few days after this affair, I left this place on my usual annual visit of business to the North, and on the way, I heard, from citizens of this town, that the most shameless falsehoods were in circulation in regard to the affair, whether authorized by Mr. Henry or Dr. Cameron I have never known. I immediately sat down on board the steam boat, and wrote a particular statement of the whole transaction, embodying the correspondence, and sent it home for publication in the Observer. The friends to whom I sent it, took the responsibility of withholding it, under the assurance, that my conduct in the affair had met the approbation of all whose good opinion was worth having, in this community.

Thus the matter has rested, with the occasional circulation, *privately*, of false and slanderous reports, until the Carolinian has broached it publicly as above.

I now call upon that wretched compound of stupidity and falsehood, (conducted as it is by another communicant of the same Church,) to come out with its whole story, and let us know who is its authority for its statements. There is nothing in the transaction that I fear to have made public. Out with it, and out with the name of your author! And out with any other charge you may have to make, either against my public or private character. I defy your malice, and that of your whole party.

One word as to Judge Saunders. His "affairs of this sort" have not been "private affairs." He has published his challenge to the world in the newspapers. He has been challenger and challenged. He is a professed duellist. He asks the people to sanction his violations of the laws of God and man, by making him Governor of North Carolina. His *public* affairs of that sort are at least as proper subjects of remark as Mr. Graves's, which have been denounced so often in the Carolinian and Standard. If it is right in them to denounce duelling as *murder*, it cannot be wrong in me who have set my face against it ever since I have printed a newspaper, now 15 years; who have had the moral courage to refuse to sanction it by my example; and will ever, I trust, have the physical courage to repel any attacks which may be made upon me, whether in the secret and dastardly manner of some, or the open manner of others. Their denunciations in the case of Graves and Wise, and their silence in the case of Saunders, is but another evidence of the hypocritical nature of their abhorrence of murder. When to denounce it their party purposes can be served, they are loud enough; but when it would work against their party, they have not a word of complaint. Out upon the caitiffs!

It is due to truth to say, that we do not believe that either Mr. Henry or Dr. Cameron had the slightest idea of fighting a duel with me or any one else. Like Gen. Saunders and the blind man from Ohio, whom he challenged, they well knew, that both my public obligations and private principles were insuperably opposed to such an act, and they doubtless thought that they could secure the *honor!* without any of the danger, of sending a challenge.

E. J. HALE.

The Editor of the Carolinian says that we *"hate"* Mr. Henry and himself. We hope not. We hope that we have not so strong a feeling for any one. Certain it is, however, that neither of those persons has given us any reason to love or respect him. As to Mr. Henry, whatever the Carolinian may say to the contrary, we have never attacked any but his *public* acts and *public* speeches, and these only when he was before the people of this District as a candidate, and when it was important that his opinions should be known. For the Editor, we feel *pity;* pity that a man who had borne a good character, should have so lowered himself.

The Carolinian charges us with "a palpable and wilful violation of truth," in our mode of announcing that Mr. Henry had declined being a candidate for Elector. We gave in the Carolinian's (or Mr. Henry's) own words, his reasons for declining, and the Carolinian well knew, as every body else did, that the remark that Mr. Henry "declined being beaten," was our own, and not a quotation from that paper.

CONGRESS.—A very interesting debate sprung up in the Senate on the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the North Eastern Boundary, in which Messrs. Ruggles, Buchanan, Allen and Clay participated. The report was emphatically considered as a "peace document," calculated to relieve the country from all apprehension of a rupture with Great Britain. Mr. Clay said he had taken pains to ascertain the views of the Executive, of the Committee, and of the Administration party at Washington, and had found them all opposed to war. No one here denied the Territorial rights of Maine; but if England should deny them, the subject would be open for arbitration, which was the true remedy. Mr. Ruggles denied the right of the United States to arbitrate the question, declaring that the right is with Maine, without qualification; which monstrous doctrine Mr. Clay emphatically denounced.

A bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on Public Lands, has passed the Senate, after considerable debate, 25 to 7.

A bill to authorize the Branch Mints to coin small change has also passed the Senate, after the rejection, 28 to 11, of a proposition to abolish those establishments.

Mr. Walker presented a petition from John Scarborough and Nancy his wife, asking a grant of land on the ground of having raised 20 children for the benefit of the Republic. They state that they migrated from North Carolina about eight years ago to the far West; that they have reared 20 children, the oldest not 25, and youngest not weaned. They tell Congress that by going to Texas they can have an immense grant of land, but they prefer their own glorious Republic. They express a hope that, with God's power, they may be further fruitful, as they have high health and unimpaired constitutions, and conclude with the belief that, as a future precedent, it will not be dangerous, but would rather meet with the approbation of the whole American People. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House has been occupied, during the last week, almost exclusively, on the General Appropriation Bill, on which long speeches have been delivered, on party politics generally, abuse and defence of Gen. Harrison, the Administration, &c. by Messrs. Duncan, Wise, Stanly, Steenrod, Ogle, Petrikin, and Lincoln. No question has yet been taken on the bill.

The Clerk of the House has requested the appointment of a Committee to inquire into his contracts for Stationary, &c. which was agreed to.

The National Intelligencer has the following remarks on the Report mentioned above:—

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A report was yesterday presented in the Senate by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the subject of the papers referred to that committee concerning the relations between the United States and Great Britain, as affected by the Boundary Question. We have no means of obtaining for publication to-day a copy of that report, and must be content with a statement of its general import, which we persuade ourselves will be gratifying to our readers.

The report refers to and restates the position heretofore occupied by this Government in relation to the boundary line, reaffirming the right of the United States to the extent which has been contended for by the Executive, and sustained by the votes of both Houses of Congress. It briefly reviews the history of the negotiation on the subject, referring to the proposition made by the British Government, and the counter-proposition from this Government. To this last a response has not yet been received, but is daily expected. In this state of things, it is not deemed advisable that any thing should be done by Congress, in the way of interposition in the matter, or to interfere with the consistent and prudent course which, the Report says, the Executive has pursued throughout the negotiation. The general conclusion of the committee is as follows, if we have collected it rightly: "So far as the committee can exercise any influence over the subject, they are resolved that, if war should be the result, (which they confidently hope may not be the case,) this war shall be rendered inevitable by the conduct of the British Government. They have believed that this is the surest mode of uniting every American heart and every American arm in defence of the just rights of the country."

A brief debate followed the reading of this Report, in which Mr. Ruggles, of Maine, took some exception to it, and Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, cordially approved of its general tone and spirit. After which, the report was ordered to lie on the table, and ten thousand copies of it were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Watterston of Tenn. in a late speech, asserted that Gen. Harrison had received from the Treasury since 1791, when he first entered the army as an Ensign, between 70 and 80,000 dollars, and exhibited statements from the Treasury, War and Indian Departments, to prove it. The sum is made up of salary, subsistence as an officer, contingent expenses, purchase of county seals, printing laws, rent of a house for Indians, payments by him as Superintendant of Indian Affairs, &c. The whole of these put together, (many of them having nothing whatever to do with his private account,) make exactly the sum of $74,052 39, not equal to the amount actually paid to Mr. Van Buren within the last three years, and not half the amount which *he* has drawn out of the Treasury for living at his ease, and in fact rendering no useful service to the country.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The Hon. John M. Botts, Member of Congress from Virginia, says that on two days alone, viz: the 11th and 12th inst., there was received through the Post Office, addressed to Mr. Roane and other Tory members of Congress, 75 lbs. weight of Ritchie's paper, "the Crisis," sent to Washington to those members, to be returned into Virginia under cover of their frank. The postage on these things *to* Washington, over and above the amount they had a right to receive free, would have been $540, of which the government was defrauded. A member has a right to frank any thing not weighing over two ounces, and any public document, no matter what its weight.

THE ROGUES.—As soon as an office holder turns rogue, and runs away, no matter how violent a Tory he may have been whilst in office, the Globe forthwith dubs him a Whig. So it was with Swartwout, who, the Globe now says, turned Conservative before he became a defaulter, whilst the truth is that he is proven by testimony on oath to have been a defaulter in 1830, and the name of Conservative was not known till 1837. So also with Price, who was haranguing in Tammany, the Tory head quarters, only a few days before he ran away, and yet is at once dubbed an apostate Federalist by the Globe. So with Dabney, the absconding Teller of the Virginia Bank, who, together with the President, Cashier, and officers of the Bank, are thorough-going Tories. According to the Globe, he, too, is a Whig. "How this *Globe* is given to lying."

FALL OF PRICES.—The Globe says, "the secret of the fall of prices is now out. Within one year the banks contracted their circulation upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars, or about 20 per cent." If this be the effect of reducing the circulation from $135,000,000 to $107,000,000, what will be the result of destroying the whole paper money circulation, which many of the Tories profess to be in favor of? Utter and universal ruin will be the effect, beyond peradventure. The Tories are incessantly railing against "bank rags;" and yet when the banks diminish the amount of these rags, they only rail the more.

GROSS DECEPTION.—The last Carolinian quotes a speech and a letter of a Mr. Hubbard, a member of Congress from Alabama, which are full of Tory slang, and for the purpose of making it more effective against the Whigs, the Carolinian represents it as coming "from the mouth of Harrison's own friends." Now the fact is, that Mr. Hubbard was elected as a Tory, and has uniformly acted with that party. He has never belonged to the Whig party, and therefore the Carolinian is guilty of a gross deception,—a very common thing, by the way, with that paper.

To show the character of this deceit, we have turned to the Carolinian of August 24, 1839, and there find Mr. Hubbard claimed as a "Democrat," which no body has ever denied.

The Carolinian says that Gen. Harrison "never had sense enough to make a fifth rate County Court Lawyer." We would suggest that there is an error in this. It ought to read, "Gen. Harrison will never be such a fool as to make a District Attorney out of a fifth rate County Court Lawyer."

"Carolinian" in our next.

A Hint to Belles.—Lady Blessington says, and surely she ought to know, that "those who are formed to win general admiration, are seldom calculated to bestow individual happiness."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE TRUTH SUPPRESSED!

The injustice and insincerity of the partizans of the Administration towards Gen. Harrison, in relation to his principles on the subject of Slavery, are becoming clearly manifest to the great body of the people.—A striking instance of their ungrateful and disingenuous conduct, is to be found in the use they are attempting to make of an extract taken, *as they say*, from a letter written by the old Patriot in 1822, declaring that, when 18 years of age, he became a member of an Abolition Society at Richmond, Va. Waiving, for the present, an inquiry into the genuineness of this Letter, we would ask, why have the Administration Presses in North Carolina *suppressed* a part of it? Why have they given a garbled extract, if it be not to deceive? As murder will out, so is party meanness often betrayed by its own conduct. This Letter, an *extract* from which is published at the South for the purpose of fixing the charge of Abolition on Gen. Harrison, is also circulated extensively at the North by the Van Buren and Abolition Presses, to prove that he *has no sympathy for Abolitionists*, and therefore, should not receive their support. This is killing two birds with one stone, with a vengeance. *Here*, the Letter is garbled to prove Gen. H. an Abolitionist—*there*, it is perverted to make him odious to Abolitionists, and to fix that party more firmly in the support of the great Missouri and Florida restrictionist, Martin Van Buren.

The Letter, as published at the North, expressly denies the right of Congress to interfere, in any way, with the Slave of the South. It says—"Congress has no more legal or constitutional right to emancipate the Slaves in Louisiana, than they have to free them in the State of Kentucky"—replying, it seems, to the doctrine that because the United States *purchased* the State of Louisiana, it could therefore abolish Slavery there. The Letter goes on to say, in relation to his (Gen. H's) vote on the Missouri Question, that had his constituents desired, they could have instructed him, in which event, continues the General, *"I should have rejoiced in an opportunity of sacrificing my seat to my principles, if they had instructed me against my construction of the Constitution on that subject. I saw nothing in the Constitution, which I had sworn to support, to warrant such interference with Southern Rights, and which had never before been attempted."* The Letter also calls upon the citizens of Ohio to discountenance the discussion of Slavery, and declares that every patriotic man should *execrate the head and heart* that would carry out such a scheme. Are not these *Southern* doctrines? Could any man in North Carolina wish Gen. Harrison to go farther? Why, then, is not the whole letter published? Why do him the base injustice of perverting his meaning, by giving a garbled quotation. *We demand* that the WHOLE Letter be published, that the people may see the gross deception which has been practiced.

Moreover, if the Letter be genuine, which we deny, who, for one moment, can believe that Gen. H. intended to leave the impression that the Society, which was established in Richmond, held the same doctrines with the fanatics at the North. No one can be so foolish. Such a Society would not have been tolerated in the very heart of the largest Slave-holding State in the Union; its members would have been made to feel the operation of *Lynch law*. But the very evidence relied on by the Van Buren party, to show that the Letter is genuine, proves that such were not the doctrines of this Society, if, in reality, it ever existed. We allude to Judge Gatch's Certificate. He says it was called the "Humane Society," and that its object was "to ameliorate the condition of the Slaves, and procure their freedom by every *legal* means." Are the means proposed by the Abolitionists, *legal?* General Harrison says No!—they are "weak, presumptuous and *unconstitutional!*" And this is only one of his many avowals on this subject, which, in connection with the many disinterested sacrifices he has made, will prove sufficient to counteract all the slanders of the Van Buren party.

But to this garbled Letter again. We would remind the Administration party, that no principle is better established, than that the suppression of truth is as criminal as a direct falsehood, in giving in one's evidence. *Have they not suppressed the truth? Let the people judge!*

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 26th of March, by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. NEILL McNEILL to Miss ANNABELLA M. D. BUIE.

In Sampson County, on Tuesday evening the 7th inst. by Silas Herring Esq. Mr. BLACKMAN CULBRETH, to Miss JANE OWEN, daughter of Owen Owen, Esq.

DIED,

In Mobile, on Tuesday, the 7th of April, of consumption, JAMES HART, Esq., of the house of Hart, Anderson & Co., of that City. Mr. Hart was for many years a resident of Fayetteville, and had won the esteem and regard of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 14th inst. after 18 months illness of consumption, Col. SAMUEL ANDRES, in the 45th year of his age. Col. Andres was one of the most respectable and estimable men in Bladen county, and his loss is deeply deplored.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 18, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Machinery, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, &c., for C. T. Haigh, A. W. Steel, H. & E. J. Lilly, John Huske & Son, Hall & Johnson, Mrs. Shackelford, G. W. McDonald, Thos. S. Lutterloh, Geo. B. Atkins, Joseph Baker and Dan'l Johnson, of this place; and for J. A. Young & Co., Young & Bailey, Douthit & Nelson, A. J. Hill and Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

Also, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant.

DEPARTED, April 21, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Flour, Tobacco and Cotton Yarn, for Hall & Johnson, Benbow & Co., H. & E. J. Lilly, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.—Schrs. Mail from Philadelphia, America from Charleston. 10.—Schr. Eliza from Boston. 13.—Br. Schr. Dunmore from Harbor Island, Schr. Mary Adams from Boston. 14.—Brig Rolla from New York; Schr. Repeater from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

April 8.—Brig Columbia for Georgetown, D. C. 10.—Schr. Mary for Boston. 11.—Brigs John H. Stephens for Trinidad, Adriatic for Surinam. 13.—Br. Brig Diamond for St. Vincents; Schrs. Henry Nichols for Philadelphia, Jane Bourne for Halifax, N. S. 14.—Brig Rinaldo for St. Jago de Cuba.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 22.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54		Lime,	$2½ a $2¾	
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42		Lead, bar,	8 a 8½	
Bacon,	7½ a 8		Mackerel,	$9	
Beeswax,	23 a 25		Molasses,	33 a 34	
Butter,	15 a 22		Oats,	40 a 45	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10		Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½ a 13½		Nails, cut,	7 a 7½	
Cotton,	6 a 7½		Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 24		Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20		Sugar, brown,	7 a 12	
Corn,	60 a 65		Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½ a 4		Loaf,	18 a 20	
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	80 a 90	
Flour, new	$4 a $5		Sack,	$2½ a $2¾	
Feathers,	30 a 40		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	90 a $1		Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 4¾	
dry,	12½ a 14		Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½ a 6		Whiskey,	35 a 37½	
Lard,	8 a 9		Wool,	17 a 20	

Cotton at Augusta 5 to 8. At Charleston 5 to 9¼.

Total receipts of Cotton at all the ports in the U. S. to the latest dates, 1,651,630 bales, against 1,130,190 to same dates last year. Increase 521,440 bales.

Cotton at New Orleans 5 to 9¼. Total receipts to April 11, 760 180 bales.

THEATRICAL.

THE THALIAN ASSOCIATION respectfully announce, that they will have the honor of appearing before the public on Friday Evening the 24th inst., in the admired Comedy of

"DICK, THE APPRENTICE,"

To conclude with the very laughable Farce of

"FORTUNE'S FROLIC."

☞ Tickets 50 Cents. Children and Servants half price.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1840.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms at Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1840. 94tf

Balole for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 320 acres of land on the West side of Cape Fear River, about 25 miles above Fayetteville, well known as the "Balole Place." About 30 acres of the land has been lately opened, and is now in a fine state for cultivation. The land is considered the most valuable on the River, and is desirably situated, about midway between McNeill's and McAlister & McLean's Ferries; having good Piney lands immediately back and adjacent, which would be disposed of by the proprietor. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the premises, when the terms will be fully made known.

MARY McLEAN,

Ex'x. of Dan'l McLean, dec'd.

Cumberland Co. April 14, 1840. 93-2w.

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

THE next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the second Wednesday in May, 1840, being the 13th day of that month.

E. J. HALE, *Sec'y.*

☞ The Salisbury papers, Raleigh Register, and Washington Whig, will please copy.

Notice.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, on the 9th instant, an iron grey HORSE, about 13 hands high, long mane and tail. Any person having the same in custody, will please inform me by post or otherwise. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to ROBERT MUNRO.

Rockfish Factory, N. C., April 20, 1840. 94tf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of Hart & Fuller, will please present them, and all persons indebted will save cost by making immediate payment to the Subscriber.

ELIJAH FULLER,

Surviving Partner of Hart & Fuller.

April 21, 1840. 94-4t

$10 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th of April, a mulatto boy by the name of ISAAC, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, spare made, a scar over one of his eyes, shows his front teeth very plain, and had his hair very long and well combed, and he probably may attempt to pass for a free man. I will give the above reward for him, delivered to me or confined in any Jail, so that I get him, or five dollars if taken in this county and delivered to me.

WILLIAM BOSTICK.

Richmond county, N. C., April 16, 1840. 94-

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming check.

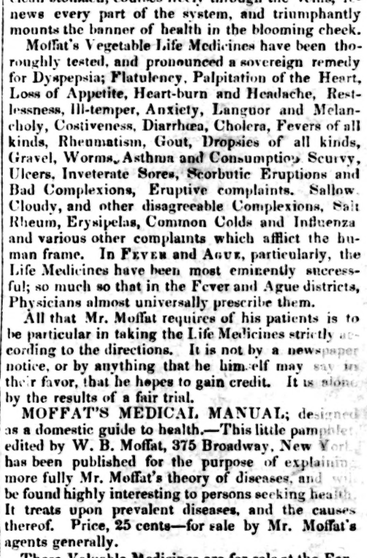
Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GREAT ATTRACTION!



GIRAFFE AND CIRCUS UNITED.

THE Proprietors of this Exhibition beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity that their Exhibition will visit the above named place on Wednesday and Thursday the 29th and 30th of April. Doors open at 2 o'clock, P M., and from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Admittance to Giraffe and Circus, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age and Servants, half price.

☞ **Mr. NELLIS** (a young man born without arms) will give an exhibition in the adjoining Pavilion, with his toes. ☞ Admittance, 25 cents.

POETRY.

KINDERHOOK vs. TIPPECANOE.

OFFICE-HOLDERS *for plaintiff*, CLAY *and* WEBSTER *for defendant.*

O yes! O yes! come and hear the report,
All persons that have aught to do
With the case now on, in the People's court,
The trial of Tippecanoe.

The first charge is this, by the plaintiff brought,
"He's a man that nobody knew,"
Till some troublesome chap in history sought
The merits of Tippecanoe.

Then he lives in a "cabin built of logs,"
Drinks nothing but "hard cider," too,
He ploughs his own ground, and feeds his own hogs,
This fellow of Tippecanoe.

More they could bring in this case,
But here to conclusion they drew,
Supposing they'd said quite enough to disgrace
The hero of Tippecanoe.

Defendant's counsel together conferred,
Then submitted these facts were true;
Declaring from them he needed no word—
Their client of Tippecanoe.

The jury, "whose second sober thoughts" right
Accord to each party their due,
Now gave, when they found the charges so light,
A verdict for Tippecanoe.

The Martin that made the White-house his nest
Away with his noisy flock flew,
When he saw come sweeping on from the West
The EAGLE of TIPPECANOE.

C. H. U.

Ellenda[illegible], *April* 6.

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

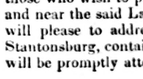
DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GENERAL WOLFE.



MY celebrated Virginia Horse, GENERAL WOLFE, Colt of Eclipse, will stand this season at Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, Esquire McDaniel's, Mr. William Davis's on East side of Cape Fear, Mr. George Barksdale's, and at Mr. Marsh's, on West side of Cape Fear. He stands lower than any Horse of his blood in the Southern country, $8, 12, 15, payable 1st January, 1841. His Dam is of the best blood in Virginia, he is in this country by accident, and not for a mere speculation. Those disposed to raise Horses of good blood, may not again have such an opportunity. His season commences at Fayetteville on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. He will be at each stand on the days appointed every two weeks.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Leesville, Robeson co. N. C., March 5. 88-8w

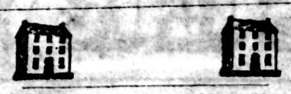
Notice.

ELOPED from this county, sometime during the month of January last, a Constable by the name of LEWIS MEARS, taking with him all the money that he had collected and had in hand belonging to those who had intrusted him with the collection of their money, and leaving his securities for the office he held, to make the deficit good; and also leaving a wife, with two small children, entirely dependant on her father, an old revolutionary soldier, and her other friends, for a support in life. Her marriage portion, consisting of servants, and near two hundred dollars in cash, with other property which her old father had given her, was all squandered away or turned into cash, which he took away with him when he left. The said Mears had been for some time speculating on Horses, which he usually bought on a credit, by giving security; and after driving them to, or near Wilmington, he sold them, as he states, on a credit. It is believed that the securities for the purchase of the Horses will have the money to pay in every case. The aforesaid Mears, after leaving here, was seen in Wilmington at a Billiard Table, where he was endeavouring to pass as Maj. Mears. He was next seen in Charleston, S. C., with some females of that place, taking rides in a carriage for which he paid $5 per day, but being seen and recognised in such company and style, he left Charleston, and has since been seen in Macon, Geo., where it is said he fully struts the dandy. Said Mears is about 25 years of age, hair rather light, spare made, rather above the medium height, genteel appearance, and very fond of talking. The above is to caution the public not to countenance him in any manner whatever, unless there are some who are willing to be duped by him.

J. W. LASATER.
Grove P. O., Chatham County, } 89-tf.
March 14, 1840. }

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Hay Mount.
October 26, 1839. 69tf

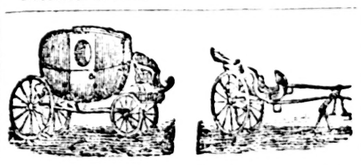
Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 5, 1839. 70tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Satinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.
November 25, 1839. 73-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Trumbat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street
November 20, 1839. 72tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
P. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.
January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudoritic or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY PERTIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN,

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.
February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.
October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the sea of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.
May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonic—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

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